The Lewistown Republican,

AND MIFFLIN COUNTY WORKING-MEN'S ADVOCATE.

BY JAS. A. CUNNINGHAM, LEWISTOWN Pa., Wednesday AUG. 31st 1842. Vol. 4--No. 44.

TERMS.

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All letters or communications wishing atten addressed POST PAID.

The First Death of a Household.

BY AMELIA.

Oh, many a mournful year hath flown,
Since first amidst our family band
Death came, and stole our loviest one,
And bore her to the spirit land.
Yet shrined with many a sweet sad thought,
That loved one's memory linger's still:
For oh! she left a void that nought
But mournful thoughts could fill.

Years have passed by, I said, and yet
It only seems the other day,
Since round her dying bed we met,
With breaking hearts to weep and pray,
Her gentle soul we strove to think,
Would linger yet amid earthly flowers,
Even when twas trembling on the brink
Of lovlier worlds than ours.

Yes! there e'en when all hope had flown,
We wept away each lingering hour,
Until the shades of death came down,
And closed at last the shutting hour.
And yet it seemed like sin to grieve
For one so patient and resigned;
For if she mourned 'twas but to leave
Such breaking hearts behind.

She died. Yet death could scarcely chill
Her smiling beauties, tho' she lay
With cold extended limbs, for still
Her face looked fairer than the day.
Those eyes once eloquent with bliss,
Were closed as soft as shutting flowers,
Oh! few could bear a sight like this—
Yet such a sight was ours.

How slowly wore that long, long day;
Like spirits in some haunted place
We'd sit and sigh, then steal away
To look once more on that pale face.
We could not think her soul had past
The awful bounds of mortal strife;
That, that warm heart was cold at last
That loved us more than life.

And when the funeral rite was said,
They bore her from her happy home,
And left her with the silent dead,
A pale faced tenant of tomb,
They reared no marble 'mid the flowers,
Above her grave to mark the spot;
Yet many a heart as fond as ours
Still holds her unforgot.

Months passed, yet still our sorrow gush'd,
The free, glad laugh no more was heard,
And many a little voice was hushed,
That used to warble like a bird.
And though at times we strove to smile
Serenely, for each others sake,
We wept in secret all the while,
As if our hearts would break.

Yet why should death be linked with fear?
A single breath, a low drawn sigh
Can break the ties that bind us here,
And waft her spirit to the sky.
Such was her end. A calm release,
No clinging to this mortal clod,
She closed her eyes and stood in peace
Before a smiling God.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Godey's Lady's Book,

Charity of Men of the World.

BY LOUIS FITZGERALD FASISTRO.

A brilliant society was assembled in the drawing room of the famous banker Fitz Harding, one of the fortunate *millionares* of Belgrave Square. Seven had struck, and a servant in a gorgeous livery had uttered those words so sweet to the ear of the impatient gastronome, "dinner is on the table."

I shall not describe the dining-room of a *millionare*—the sanctuary within which are labored out so many conceptions and pro— so many revolutions, financial and political. Neither will I describe the royal magnificence of a feast which might have shamed those of Lucullus. Let it suffice to state, that Fitz Harding, on that day, did the honors of his table to a foreign diplomatist, whose protection he sought for the conclusion of a loan to the secretary-general of a ministerial department, whose position enabled him to facilitate the adjudication of a great enterprise; and to three provincial members of parliament, whose vote might have the effect of enriching his native county with a canal, which should pour abundance and fertility into the coffers of the insatiable contractor. And this short enumeration of the principal guests is equivalent to the bill of fare.

Lady Emily Fitz Harding, blazing with diamonds, and brilliant in youth and beauty, presided with grace and liveliness. Amiable and smiling, she replied with equal address to the flatteries of the secretary-general, and the madrigals of the foreign diplomatist. Every one was in the happiest vein. Sallies of fancy flew about with champagne corks: the provincial members were as noisy as during one of O'Connel's speeches: and the banker himself was almost a wit.

All things had been discussed, and all subjects exhausted, from Bulwer's last novel to Mrs. Trolope's amusing impertinences, (in addition to those of the loan, the contract and the canal,) when the conversation fell on the subject of benevolence, connected with a charitable ball; a fancy ball which was to collect together the flower of London society. Lady Fitz Harding was one of the lady patronesses of this great ball, which was to take place within a fortnight. Many sayings were uttered, wise and foolish, on the subject of charity, of the poor, of dancing philanthropy, and benevolence in *entrechats*—that great invention of modern times. The tear stood in Fitz Harding's eye as he spoke of the families destitute, who had no prop and no provision but the sensibility of the rich. As for Lady Emily, she was sulime. "Of what value was opulence but to soothe distress!" Between the second course and the dessert, she had got rid of forty tickets. "She only wished she could dispose of two hundred: not from vanity, thank heaven! that was a feeling she had never known; but from pity to the unfortunate ophans, who she loved to call her children,—her family."

"Dear Emily!" said the banker, "it is so rich a pleasure to her to succour the wretched. It is her only joy!"

"Ah! you flatter me," quoth Lady Emily "I do it only for pleasure; for you are happy only when you are doing good!"

At this moment a servant entered, and announced to Fitz Harding that some one wished to speak to him.

"At this hour!" said the banker, angrily. "You know well, John, that I see no one while I am engaged at table."

The servant drew nearer to his master, and whispered, "It is Mr. Hopkins."

At that name Fitz Harding rose, begged his guests to excuse him, and passed into his study.

A little man dressed in black there awaited the banker. Beneath his arm he carried a huge bundle of papers.

"Excuse me if I disturb your," said Mr. Hopkins, "but I can only come at this hour, or early in the morning which would disturb you still more; and as you will not admit of any intermediary in the little matter which you have entrusted to me"—

'To the point, to the point, Mr. Hopkins!"

"Would you believe, Mr. Fitz Harding, that I left my office this morning at seven o'clock, and that I have not yet dined? I have made fifteen seizures to-day."

"To the point, I beg of you. I am engaged.—Have you at length brough me some money? Shall I obtain my rights from these insolvent debtors?"

"I fear not, sir, at least unless you proceed to extremities—the sale of their goods, or the capture of their bodies. But your sensibility"—

"You know very well, sir, that there is no such thing in matters of business. Besides, I have not had recourse to your agency but because I had to deal with dishonest persons, who are able to pay."

"They say not."

"So you have got nothing? Nothing from Mrs. Higgins, the milliner? She has owed me eighteen pounds for this year past."

"Nothing."

"What is the state of the affair?"

"We have got judgment and execution; the sale is for Wednesday, but I wished to see you before issuing the bills."

"The sale must proceed."

"She asks three months' forbearance. She is wholly without resources, and will be compelled to abandon her business. Her husband, who held a small situation in the bank, is dead of cholera; and she is left destitute, with three young children."

"Oh! she says her husband is dead of cholera? I can ascertain that through my wife, who is a member of the committee of orphans. In the mean time, issue the bills at any rate."

"Very well, sir."

"And that young man, M'Farlane—he who reads memoirs to the Mechanics' Institute—has he yet untied his purse strings?"

"Alas, sir, the purse must be but poorly furnished, if I may judge by his goods."

"Nevertheless he must pay the forty pounds."

"Forty pounds! My good sir, the debt is now sixty-five pounds thirteen shillings, including interest and costs. The poor young man will never be able to pay."

"He must, however. I don't understand being trifled with thus. Besides, Mr. M'Farlane has a place."

"He had one; a situation of eighty pounds a year in the custom-house"

"What! has he it no longer?"

"You ordered me to attach his salary, and he has consequently been deprived of his office."

"So I have no longer any security!" cried the banker. "Mr. Hopkins, you will proceed in this matter with the utmost rigour. I know that M'Farlane has resources—he has talents."

"Unproductive talents."

"I cannot help that. They who have unproductive talents should not incur debts. Mr. Hopkins, you will proceed."

"Every thing has been done; there remains nothing but the seizure."

"That you will make then."

"To frighten him?"

"No!—To sell."

"His furniture is not worth more than ten pounds."

"Mr. Hopkins, I have duties to fulfil. In this matter I act not for myself alone. M'Farlane is indebted to the heirs of my father-in-law. If it affected no other than my wife I would wait—you know me sufficiently to be convinced of that. But this debt interests equally my brother-in-law, the Earl of Richdale, and my sister-in-law, the wife of General Huntingdon. You will proceed."

"As you desire, sir."

"You know well, Mr. Hopkins," added the banker, as he let out the officer, "that I am not a merciless man. I have waited long for these debts; but there is an end to all things. Besides, I tell you in confidence that I have promised the little sums whose collection I have entrusted to you, to my wife, who wishes, to contibute them to the benevolent institution of our county, for she is a lady of charity. Good-day, Mr. Hopkins."

At this instant the noise of the dance reached them, and the melodious orchestra of Willis flung its joyous harmonies into the banker's study. Fitz Harding hastily regained his rich saloons.

It was a delicious fete—an intoxicating route—a true millionare's ball. The leaders of finance, the lords of diplomacy, all the world of fashion, were met together in this brilliant assemblage. A thousand lustres shed their dazzling light on women sparkling with the ornaments of dress and loveliness. The crowded mass of the happy and the powerful moved, to the sound of harmonious music, through chambers emblemished with all the appliances of luxury and all the wonders of art. At two o'clock a magnificient repast varied the pleasure of the night, and astonished by its tasteful magnificence, guests accustomed to the prodigal spendor of ministerial tables. The day had dimmed the brilliancy of the lamps, while yet the dance continued,—while a magic and seducing gallopade swept in its whirling course that gilded and smiling crowd, and offered to the charmed eyes a moving circle of women, of diamonds, and of flowers. I forgot to mention that at the close of the supper Lady Emily Fitz Harning had already disposed of her two hundred tickets for the charity ball.

Let us leave this scene of happiness and of pleasure, and transport ourselves to the fourth story of a dismal abode in one of the obscure streets adjoining Belgrave Square. After a night of watching and labor, a young man, seated before a small deal table, covered with papers, books, and mathematical instruments near a fireplace, in which a few miserable embers yet glowed, had yielded to fatigue, and fallen asleep with his head drooped upon his breast. An almost expiring lamp cast a dim light upon the pallid and melancholy face of the student. An open door presented to view within another chamber, a wretched bed, on which lay an elderly lady, whose thin and wrung features spoke of sickness and pain. The poverty of the humble dwelling was slightly disguised by its exceeding cleanliness. A few old articles of furniture, the broken relics of former independence, saddened the eye by their ruined elegance. A dog, extended at his master's feet, had just awakened at the first ray of the sun, and looked up at the sleeping youth with an earnest and protecting look. Suddenly the door-bell rang; the dog sprang hastily up and uttered a low bark, which he at once stifled as he looked towards the bed of the old woman. "Silence, Bucher," said the young man, walking up and rubbing his eye.—"Surely there was a ring at my door;—who comes so early?" and he proceeded to open it.

It was Mr. Hopkins—the man in black, with the bundle of papers, and the gentle gentle manner and mien. But Mr. Hopkins, this time, was not alone. He was accompanied by two other men, in one of whom M'Farlane recognized the porter of a neighboring house.

"I beg pardon, sir," said Hopkins, bowing.—"You do not recognize me, though I have already had the honor of speaking with you several times. I come for the payment of the forty pounds (exclusive of costs) which you owe to the Richdale estate."

M'Farlane started.

"And unless I am paid this morning, I shall be under the painful necessity, according to my ordrs from Mr. Fitz Harding, to proceed to exection."

M'Farlane felt his heart cease to beat. He thought of his old mother, who lay sick before him, and now slept quietly on the bed which they were about to sell. His step staggered, and the cold sweat stood on his brow.

Before proceeding, and during the time that Hopkins makes the inventory, let me explain the origin of this debt, and inform the reader how the poor youth became indebted to the heirs of the Earl of Richdale, for forty pounds.

In the Earl of Richdale, the father of Lady Emily, scientific acquirements of the first order, enhanced the lustre of titles and wealth. In few words, he was one of the distinguished men of his day, the most, and the most deservedly, honored.

An important work published by M'Farlane, and some remarkable memoirs read by him to the Mechanics' Institute, had attracted towards this youth the attention of the distinguished old man, and an acquaintance, sought by the earl, had arisen, between them.

In a short time, an actual benefit conferred, brought, if possible, increased claims upon the gratitude of M'Farlane. An office became vacant in the custom-house, and the Earl of Richdale procured it for his *protege*. The income was small, but the appointment honorable; and it yielded enough, with the produce of some literary compositions, to put M'Farlane in a position to provide for his aged mother a quiet subsistence, and to continue in peace the profound labors to which he had dedicated his future life.

Arrived at the accomplishment of his wishes, M'Farlane had now scarcely anything to desire, when an unfortunate circumstance arose to trouble the calm of his life, and surrender him a prey to the deepest anxiety. Security, imprudently given, for an unworthy friend, who deceived him, placed him in the most harrasing position, and threatened even his personal liberty.

At this painful moment a letter was brought to him. *He* recognized the hand-writing of the Earl of Richdale as he broke the seal; but who shall express the feelings with which he found, within the envelope, a check for forty pounds, accompanied by the following lines.—

"A common friend has informed me of the difficulty in which your too confiding generosity has involved you. Your repose must not be broken, nor the labors, which are of equal importance to your own renown and to the interest of science, interrupted for a miserable sum like this. Accept the enclosed. It is the amount which you require. I am too happy to have the opportunity of serving you. Consider it but as your loan; you shall repay it when you are able. Take it if you wish, that I should pardon your not having confided your difficulty to me."

Who shall tell that which passed in the soul of M'Farlane, as he read this note? Filled with the warmest gratitude, but resolved upon refusing the obligation, he hastened to the mansion of the earl. He thanked him with tears, while he urged him to receive back the generous subsidy, but the earl pressed him with such earnest friendship, and contrived so well to overcome the delicate scruples of this young man, that M'Farlane yielded at length to his entreaties, stipulating only that he should sign a receipt for the sum, and an engagement to repay it in a year.

"With all my heart," said the noble old man, with a smile.

The year passed. M'Farlane had reckoned for the discharge of his obligation, upon the sale of a treatise on geometry; but circumstances appeared unfavorable to the publisher who was to purchase it. On the day when his engagement fell due, M'Farlane presented himself timidly, with his apologies, before the Earl of Richdale.

"What!" said the old man, "thinking still of that trifle? Mr. M'Farlane, if you speak of it again to me, it must be a quarrel between us."

Three more years passed, during which M'Farlane more favoured of fame than of fortune, gained daily more and more the esteem of the learned, and above all the Earl of Richdale, who ceased not to honor him with his confidence and friendship. But the poor young man could not pay the money, and dared not again speak of the debt to his benefactor.

At the end of these three years, the earl died suddenly, leaving an immense fortune to his son and his two daughters, the eldest of whom had recently married the banker, Fitz Harding, and the youngest General Huntingdon. Unhappily, amongst the thousands that he left to his heirs was found the obligation for forty pounds sterling, signed by the poor mathematician.

We left Mr. Hopkins making his inventory in the little chamber of M'Farlane. The unfortunate student, standing in the recess of his window, looked on with folded arms; an unnatural calm, a sort of convulsive resignation had stolen over him; and on his impassive face, no sign betrayed the tempest of his thought, yet bitter were his reflections.—"Ah!" exclaimes he, mentally, "you who feel tempted to accept of succor from a generous hand, beware, lest your benefactor have sons, or daugthers or sons-in-law, to inherit his fortune, and come after his death to draw you into a reckoning for the benefit. If you have a name that you thought to honor amongst men, by the labors of usefulness, they will record that name in a process!—will have it called over by a sheriff's officer! They will make it the property of a scribe, who shall speculate upon the number of its letters! They will put up your poverty in the market place! They will print in the journals, and on your gate, the description of your miserable moveables! they will sell them in the public square; and in the evening go to a ball, where they will institute a raffle for the benefit of the poor!"

Still there was a consolation that mingled with the bitter thoughts of M'Farlane, a something whispered to him, that if there were a name tarnished in the affair, it was haply, not his, but that of the millionaire banker, those of the vain and titled men, the idle and gilded women, who had taken from him his poor table, his chair and his bed; from him, the child of indigence and toil, although he had been the friend of her father, and because a few piles more of crowns were wanting to swell a heritage of millions.

Hopkins and his clerk had now completed their inventory of the young students room, and a small kitchen adjoining, and the officer was about to enter into the old lady's chamber, when M'Farlane sprang forward and seized his arm.

"Sir," said he calmly, "I entreat you not to go in there; my mother is ill, and just now she sleeps."

The officer paused upon the threshold of the chamber round which he cast his searching looks, and in a low voice dictated his inventory, while Blucher looked at him with a flashing eye, ready to dart upon him, if he should invade the apartment of the invalid.

The old lady had, however, awaked, and from the foot of her bed, which was surrounded by old chintz curtains, she heard the whispering. "My poor Frederick," muttered she to herself, "already at his work, and reading over his labors!" But too soon she recognized that it was not the voice of her son, and caught the words, "an old mahogany chest of drawers, with marble head; a pendule, in sculptured brass; two old arm chairs covered with silk"—

A cry burst from the lips of the invalid—for she guessed the truth. M'Farlane, sprang towards her, and strove to sooth her, while Hopkins finished his inventory.

Two days after, M'Farlane, accompanied by his dog, followed a hearse which took the road to the public burying grounds.

It was a great night for the poor, the night of the first of March, 1833! The spacious apartments of that splendid building, which is at once the pride and an ornament to the city of London, known as Guild *Hall*, had been decorated with magnificence for the great philanthropic ball of which I have already spoken, and which had Lady Emily Fitz Harding for one of its lady patronesses. A long string of carriages brought to this enchanted spot, all that London contained of brilliant women and men *comme il faut*. The aristocracy of birth, joined hands with the aristocracy of wealth, in this truly fraternal assemblage, where the sentiments of benevolence and philanthropy expanded all hearts. The richness and variety of the costumes, the profusion of flowers, of lamps and of gold gave to the fete the aspect of a fairy scene. All nations and all epochs were there mingled and confounded. Marchionesses of the eighteenth century, dutchesses of the fifteenth, abbes, pilgrims, pachas Chevaliers, Swiss peasants, French guardsmen, boatmen and chieftains, were crowded together, and wavered to and fro, amid torrents of light and music. It was a sight to make one adore philanthropy and charity, and give thanks to Heaven that there were such people as the poor.

Lady Emily Fitz Harding, by her beauty, her diamonds, and oriental costume, would have attracted all eyes, even if the rose colored, the distinctive sign of her functions as lady patroness, had not fixed attention upon her. She was the queen of this fete, where also shone her husband, in the guise of a troubadour; her brother, the young earl of Richdale, in the rich costume of a cortier of Henry the Seconds time; and her sister Lady Cecilia Huntingdon, habited as a Chinese, and leaning on the arm of a mandarin, General Huntingdon. These two dresses, which had been expressly procured from China, and were of incredible magnifficence, had cost over a thousand pounds sterling. But can one make two great sacrifices, when a fete for the benefit of the poor is in question.

All at once, a movement was observed at one of the doors of the hall, and a mask entered, round whom the crowd gathered, attracted by the singularity of his costume. It was a man clothed in the garb of a beggar carrying a wallet, and on whose garments were pasted innumerable papers of legal process. His breast, his back, his arms, his legs were covered with them; Mr. and Lady Emily Fitz Harding were amonst the first to approach this mysterious personage, and read on a large sheet of stamped paper, which covered his breast, exact copies of the different instruments of legal process on the part of the heirs of the Earl of Richdale, all whose names and discriptions were set out at full length, against the poor student, including the inventory, and ending with the advertisement of sale, which, as I have said before, covered the different parts of the body of the mask. On his hat, which was surrounded with a black crape, was written a paper, with these words, in large characters—

"THE CHARITY OF THE MEN OF THE WORLD."

"I say, my little son," said a traveller, "where does that right hand road go?" "'Taint been no where since we lived here, sir!"

A CANEBRAKE.

"A—ah—are you what is called a hooshu—ah (hoosier)?" said a young gentleman, with a small glass clutched tightly in the muscles of his optic.

"Yes, I'm a hosier," said the raw Kentuckian, in a lively manner. "Look at me," said he in a humorous way, turning round.

Considerable of a laugh arose here, for it was on the boiler deck of a steamboat, and she under full head of steam for the West.

"What do you think of me, for a four year old?" said the light-hearted fellow. "Did you never see one before?"

"N—not *alive!*" said the young gentleman, "but a—are you at that infantine age of four years?"

"That's all, but wait till I'm a man."

"A—ah! and what will you do then?"

"Then I'll lick daddy!"

"Ah—a! and how big is your daddy?"

"Five feet and a half higher than all outdoors!"

"My! there, step aside, good creature, there is an odor about you."

"A what?"

"An odor."

"What's an odor?"

"Poor thing! it is very ignorant. Odor is a pleasant scent, used by the polite instead of that horrid word smell."

"O, yes, I've got an odor of home, and you've got scent of a canebrake."

"A what?"

"A canebrake."

"What's a canebrake?"

"Why, you poor motherless innocent! where did you get your schooling?"

Here a tremendous roar burst from the passengers, who were standing around highly amused.

"A canbrake's a thicket of sticks, green one: I don't charge for the information," said the hoosier.

The little man with the eye glass grew much incensed, and he superciliously said, that if there was a canebrake near, he would have the Captain put the hoosier ashore.

"Why, there is one, mighty near," said the Centuckian, with an ominious side leer.

"Where?" was the reply.

"Here!" said the sturdy fellow, coolly taking a delicate gold-headed stick out of the other's hand, and with a swift blow shattering it into slivers across his head. "*That's a canebrake!*"

The young gentleman from London walked away to his state-room, followed by an *explosion* from the boiler deck, of inextinguishable laughter!—*N. O. Picayune.*

THE GREATEST FISH STORY YET.

A few miles from St. Louis, on the Illinois river, are large lakes, which abound with fish of the choicest kind, and they are resorted to by gentlemen from the city; in fact there is a regular club, called the "Fisherman's Club." Many extraordinary stories are related by the members of this club, and we have no reason to doubt them, for they are active and inteligent men, and all seem to agree in the same stories. The praries are filled with catile, who resort to the borders of the lakes, in the heat of the day, and sometimes go into it up to their middle, and lash themselves with their tails to keep the flies off. While a large two year old bull, of the Durham breed was lashing himself in the water, and dipping his nose in the rippling wave to cool it, an enormous fish caught him by the nose and drew it under; when with a powerful struggle he drew it up again; and you could see the fish fast to his snout, half his length out of water. The wait of the fish was so great that it would again take his head down; and, like a Mississippi sawyer, his head continued to rise and fall below the surface of the water. The roaring of the bull the thrashing of the fish was quite an exciting scene, and the battle continued some time, until the bull appeared to grow faint, and eventually gave up; the last that was seen of them that evening, was some distance in the lake, when the rump of the bull would bob up occasionally like a float. It is said the fish and bull were both found the next day on the shore, dead; the horns of the bull being through the fish near the gills. For the truth of the above we refer you to the "Old Hunter," who was *scaring up snipe* along the lake shore at the time the thing occurred, and whose *veracity in relating stories* has never yet been doubted.

Dow, Jr.—In Dow's last sermon, we find the following rich morsel:

"Man looks upon life just as he does upon women—there is no living with them, and he can't live without them. He will run after them—and rather than be held, he will lose his coat tail and character—kisses them for love, and then kicks them for leading him into trouble. So with life, I say—he partakes of its pleasures, and then damns it for its pains—gathers boquets of bliss, and when their blossoms have faded, he finds himself in possession of a bunch of briars—which is allowing to a little incident that occurred in Paradise, when man was green as a tobacco worm, and as unsuspicious as a tree toad in a thunder storm. He was then to increase and multiply, and so he accordingly increased his cares and curses, multiplied his miseries, and peopled the earth with a parcel of candidates for hell—and I am one of them."

Lewistown Republican.

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 31. 1842

ANDREW JACKSON & WM. HULL.

As an evidence of the ancient *leaven* that yet exist with the federal party, we would point to the proceedings in the United States Senate in relation to paying Hull for disgracing his country during the last war, and refusing to refund to General Jackson an unjust fine, imposed by a tyrannical Judge for adopting those very measures that led to the glorious result at New Orleans. The same federal committee that reported adverse to the claim of General Jackson, have now given a stronger exhibition of their national feeling by recommending the payment to the heirs of Hull of a claim, every circumstance connected with which are of deep and damning infamy to this TRAITOR, and of dishonor to the country. The glorious victory of the 8th of January, 1815, is still fresh in the recollection of every American citizen. In order to exhibit the contrast between this result and the disaster brought about by the cowardly and treacherous conconduct of Hull, on the 16th of August, 1812 we subjoin the account given by General Lewis Cass of the surrender of Detroit, (at the time a Colonel in Hull's army,) now the distinguished representative of our country at the court of France.—*Keystone.*

Letter of Col. Cass, of the army late under the command of Brigadier General Wm. Hull, to the Secretary of war.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10th 1812.

Sir:—Having been ordered on to this place by Col. M'Arthur, for the purpose of communicating to the government such particulars respecting the expedition lately commanded by Brigadier General Hull and its disastrous result, as might enable them correctly to appreciate the conduct of the officers and men, and to develope the causes which produced so foul a stain upon the national character, I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following statement:

When the forces landed in Canada, they landed with an ardent zeal and stimulated with the hope of conquest. No enemy appeared within view of us, and had an immediate and vigorous attack been made upon Malden, it would doubtless have fallen an easy victory. I knew General Hull afterwards declared he regretted this attack had not been made, and he had every reason to believe success would have crowned his efforts. The reason given for delaying our operations was to mount our heavy cannon, and to afford to the Canada militia time and opportunity to quit an obnoxious service. In the course of two weeks the number of their militia who were embodied had decreased by desertion from six hundred to one hundred men; and in the course of three weeks, the cannon were mounted, the ammunition fixed, and every preparation made for an immediate investment of the fort. At a council, at which were present all the field officers, and which was held two days before our preparations were completed, it was unanimously agreed to make an immediate attempt to accomplish the object of the expedition. If by waiting two days we could have the service of our heavy artillery, it was agreed to wait; if not, it was determined to go without it and attack the place by storm. This opinion appeared to correspond with the views of the General, and the day was appointed for commencing our march. He declared to me that he considered himself pledged to lead the army to Malden. The amunition was placed in the wagons; the cannon were embarked on board the floating batteries, and every requisite was prepared. The spirit and zeal, the ardor and animation displayed by the officers and men on learning the near accomplishment of their wishes, a sure and sacred pledge, that in the hour of trial they would not be found wanting in duty to their country & themselves. But a change of measures, in opposition to the wishes and opinions of all the officers, was adopted by the General. The plan of attacking Malden was abandoned, and instead of acting offensively, we broke up our camp, evacuated Canada, and re-crossed the river in the night, without even the shadow of an enemy to injure us. We left to the tender mercy of the enemy the miserable Canadians who had joined us, and the *protection* we afforded them was but a passport to vengeance.—This fatal and unaccountable step dispirited the troops, and destroyed the little confidence which a series of timid, irresolute and indecisive measures had left in the commanding officer.

About the tenth of August, the enemy received a reinforcement of four hundred men. On the twelfth the commanding officers of three of the regiments (the fourth was absent) were informed through a medium which admitted of no doubt, that the General had stated, that a capitulation would be necessary. They on the same day addressed to Governor Meigs of Ohio a letter, of which the following is an extract:

"Believe all the bearer will tell you. Believe it, however it may astonish you, as much as if told by one of us. Even a c——— is talked of by the ———. The bearer will fill the vacancy."

The doubtful fate of this letter rendered it necessary to use circumspection in its details, and therefore the blanks were left the word 'capitulation' will fill the first, and 'commanding general' the other. As no enemy was near us, and as the superiority of our force was manifest, we could see no necessity for capitulating, nor any propriety in alluding to it. We therefore determined in the last resort to incur responsibility of divesting the General of his command. This plan was eventually prevented by two of the commanding offirers of regiments being ordered upon detachments.

On the 13th the British took a position opposite to Detroit, and began to throw up works. During that and the two following days they pursued their object without interruption and established a battery for two 18 pounders and an 8 inch howitzer. About sun set on the 14th, a detachment of 350 men from the regiments commanded by Col. M'Arthur and myself, was ordered to march to the river Raisin, to escort the provisions, which had some time remained there protected by a party under the command of Captain Brush.

On Saturday, the 15th about 1 o'clock, a flag of truce arrived from Sandwich, bearing a summons from General Brock, for the surrender of the town and fort of Detroit, stating he could no longer retain the fury of the savages. To this an immediate and spirited refusal was returned. About 4 o'clock their batteries began to play upon the town. The fire was returned and continued without interruption and with little effect till dark. Their shells were thrown till 11 o'clock.

At day-light the firing on both sides recommenced; about the same time the enemy began to land troops at the Springwells, three miles below Detroit, protected by two of their armed vessels. Between 6 and 7 o'clock they had effected their landing, and immediately took up their line of march. They moved in a close column of platoons, twelve in front, upon the bank of the river.

The fourth regiment was stationed in the fort; the Ohio volunteers and a part of the Michigan militia, behind some pickets, in a situation in which the whole flank of the enemy would have been exposed. The residue of the Michigan militia were in the upper part of the town to resist the incursions of the savages. Two twenty-four pounders loaded with grape shot were posted on a commanding eminence, ready to sweep the advancing column. In this situation, the superiority of our position was apparent, and our troops, in the eager expectation of victory, awaited the approach of the enemy. Not a sigh of discontent broke upon the ear; not a look of cowardice met the eye. Every man expected a proud day for his country, and each was anxious that his individual exertion should contribute to the general result.

When the head of their column arrived within about five hundred yards of our line, orders were received from General Hull for the whole to retreat to the fort, and for the twenty-four pounders not to open upon the enemy. One universal burst of indignation was apparent upon the receipt of this order. Those, whose conviction was the deliberate result of a dispassionate examination of passing events, saw the folly and impropriety of crowding 1100 men into a little work, which 300 could fully man, & into which the shot and shells of the enemy were falling The fort was in this manner filled; the men were directed to stack their arms, and scarcely was there an opportunity afforded of moving. Shortly after a white flag was hung out upon the walls. A British officer rode up to enquire the cause. A communication passed between the commanding Generals, which ended the capitulation submitted to you. In entering into this capitulation, the General took counsel from his own feelings only. Not an officer was consulted. Not one anticipated a surrender, till he saw the white flag displayed. Even the women were indignant at so shameful a degradation of the American character, and all felt as they should have felt, but he who held in his hands the reins of authority.

Our morning report had that morning made our effective men present fit for duty 1060, without including 300 of the Michigan militia on duty. About dark on Saturday evening the detachment sent to escort the provisions received orders form General Hull to return with as much expedition as possible. About ten o'cock the next day they arrived within sight of Detroit. Had a firing been heard, or any resistence visible, they would have immediately advanced and attacked the rear of the enemy. The situation in which this detachment was placed, although the result of accident, was the best for annoying the enemy and cutting off his retreat that could have been selected. With his raw troops enclosed between two fires of no hopes of succor, it is hazarding little to say, that very few would have escaped.

I have been informed by Colonel Findley who saw the return of the quarter-master-general the day after the surrender, that their whole force of every description, white, red and black, was 1030. They had twenty-nine platoons, twelve in a platoon, of men dressed in uniform. Many of these were evidently Canadian militia. The rest of their militia increased their white force to about seven hundred men. The number of the Indians could not be ascertained with any degree of precision; not many were visible. And in the event of an attack upon the town and fort, it was a species of force which could have afforded no material advantage to the enemy.

In endeavoring to appreciate the motives and to investigate the causes which led to an event so unexpected and dishonorable, it is impossible to find any solution in the relative strength of the contending parties, or in the measures of resistence in our power. That we were far superior to the enemy; that upon any ordinary principles of calculation we would have defeated them the wounded and indignat feelings of every man there will testify.

A few days before the surrender, I was informed by General Hull, we had 400 rounds of 24 pounds shot fixed, and about 100,000 cartridges made. We surrendered with the fort 40 barrels of powder and 2500 stand of arms.

The state of our provisions has not been generally understood. On the day of the surrender we had fifteen days of provisions of every kind on hand. Of meat there was plenty in the country, and arrangements had been made for purchasing and grinding the flour. It was calculated we could readily procure three month's provisions, independent of 150 barrels flour, 1300 head of cattle which had been forwarded from the State of Ohio, which remained at the river Raisin under Captain Brush, within reach of the army.

But had we been totally destitute of provisions, our duty and our interest undoubtedly was to fight. The enemy invited us to meet him in the field,

By defeating him the whole country would have been open to us, and the object of our expedition gloriously and successfully obtained. If we had been defeated we had nothing to do but to retreat to the fort, and make the best defence which circumstances and our situation rendered practicable. But basely to surrender without firing a gun—tamely to submit without raising a bayonet—disgracefully to pass a review before an enemy as inferior in the quality as in the number of his forces, were circumstances, which excited feelings of indignation more easily felt than described. To see the whole of our men flushed with the hope of victory, eagerly awaiting the approaching contest, to see them afterwards dispirited, hopeless and desponding, at least 500 shedding tears because they were not allowed to meet their country's foe, and to fight their country's battles, excited sensations no American has ever before had cause to feel, and which, I trust in God, will never again be felt, while one man remains to defend the standard of the Union.

I am expressly authorized to state that Colonel M'Arthur and Colonel Findley, and Lieut. Col. Miller viewed this transaction in the light which I do. They know and feel, that no circumstance in our situation, none in that of the enemy, can excuse a capitulation so dishonorable and unjustifiable. This too is the universal sentiment among the troops; and I shall be surprised to learn, that there is one man, who thinks it was necessary to sheath his sword, or lay down his musket.

I was informed by General Hull the morning after the capitulation, that the British forces consisted of 1800 regulars, and that he surrendered to prevent the effusion of human blood. That he magnified their regular force nearly five-fold, there can be no doubt. Whether the philanthropic reason asigned by him is a sufficient justification for surrendering a fortified town, an army and a territory, is for the government to determine. Confident I am, that had the courage and conduct of the General been equal to the spirit and zeal of the troops, the event would have been brilliant and successful as it now is disastrous and dishonorable.

Very respectfully, sir, I have the honor to be your most obedient servant.

LEWIS CASS,
Col. 3d, reg. Ohio vol.

The Hon. WILLIAM EUSTIS.
Secretary of War.

Sixteen Days later from Europe.

The steamship Britania, Capt Hewitt, arrived at Boston about half past four o'clock on Friday morning. She left Liverpool on the 4th, and Halifax on the 17th, and was detained by fog, off Halifax 18 hours, and off Boston light 4 hours. She brought eighty six passengers to Halifax—where she landtwenty two and took in fifteen.

We annex the following items of intelligence received by these arrivals, from the various Boston and New York papers.

The gratifying fact is announced in the papers of a partial revival of business. The Cotton Market had observed a very active spirit during the whole fortnight, and the daily sales averaged from 5 to 8000 bales. Lower qualities of American had improved fully ¼d. per pound.

There had been a very slight improvement visible in the manufacturing districts.

The Bonded Corn Bill was read a third time and passed in the House of Commons on the 28th ult.

The Overland Mail from India had been received. The intelligence furnished by it will be found below.

A measure of importance—that of permitting the grinding of grain in bond, and which will no doubt increase the consumption of foreign giain in England—has been brought forward in Parliament, and being countenanced by ministers will no doubt become a law.

Though there was some complaints of drought in portions of England Ireland, and the south of France, yet, generally, the harvests appear to have been favorable throughout Europe; and it is said, that the aggregate of the crops will far exceed that of any previous year within the memory of the oldest inhabitants.

It was supposed that Parliament would be prorogued by her Majesty in person, on the 17th.

A letter from Berlin, 21st ult. in the German Journal of Frankfort says.—"The city of Hamburg has just contracted, through the House of Rothschild and other bankers, a loan of 32,000,000 of crowns, at 96 rix dollars, with interest at three and a half per cent. This sum has been placed at the disposal of the Senate, and is destined to the rebuilding of the houses which were destroyed."

In the neighborhood of Birmingham, Staffordshire, and other parts of the manufacturing districts, there have been some rather serious outbreaks, which have required the greatest energy and exertion on the part of the magistracy to suppress. The latest accounts from the revolutionary districts, however, inform us that matters were resuming their wonted quiet, and the men and masters were coming to terms.

The commercial treaty between Great Britain and Portugal has been finally arranged, and upon terms highly advantageous to each.

IN FRANCE, all was quiet. The funeral of the Duke of Orleans was attended with great pomp and ceremony. The Cathedral of Notre Dame was visited by an immense number of persons, while the body remained there. The number of persons present on Sunday, is estimated at 60,000. One of the king's aides-de-camp, two colonels, and two lieutenant colonels, from the National Guard and the army, two officers of the same rank from the navy, and two orderly officers of the king and princes, were on duty round the body, remaining stationary, by turns, at the four corners of the catafalque, relieving each other every six hours. The number of visiters on other days was greater than on Sunday, and they consisted generally of well dressed persons; many were waiting in the crowd, from five to six hours before they could reach the Cathedral.

The courts of Saxony, Baden, and Weisbaden, have gone into mourning on the occasion.

It is understood that the Duke of Nemours will be the Regent of France. Great fears were entertained for the stability of the ministry.

When the body was removed from Neuilly to Notre dame, the whole population of Paris was in movement at an early hour for the purpose of gaining favourable places on the line of march. The Boulevards, the Faubourg St. Honore, the Champs Elysees and all avenues leading towards Neuilly were thronged by masses of pedestrians. The crowd was apparently greater than that which attended the funeral of Napolean's remains, and it would appear as if not a single person remained in Paris, so dense and overflowing was the throng.

The great object was to obtain a favorable position near the entrance to the Chateau of Neuilly, but that not being possible to all, the crowd descended in almost a compact mass to the Place de la Concorde. The spectacle appears to have been one of deep interest. After the various military bodies which preceded the funeral car, the Archbishop of Paris and a large assembly of the clergy followed on foot—an unusual feature in such a ceremonial; vast bodies of persons occupied the line of route, and conducted themselves with the greatest propriety. The number of spectators is supposed to amount to half a million.

BELGIUM has entered into a commercial treaty with France to prohibit the linen, thread and yarns of England. This, it is thought, will only throw an immense contraband trade into the hands of the Dutch.

From SPAIN, we learn that the Christinos at Madrid are still active against the Regent. It is understood that the Cortes will be desolved and a new one elected about the month of November. The Madrid Gazette published the law sanctioned by the Regent, fixing the amount of the Spanish active army at 90,000 men, and the army of reserve at 40,000.

CHINA AND THE EA[illegible]

[illegible] at their [illegible] the news by the overland mail is subjoined.

China news to the 12th of April, and Singapore journals to the 5th of May, had been received.

It was said that Yang, and imperial commissioner, was *en route* to offer 40,000,000 dollars as a compensation to the British for the expenses of the war, and the surrendered opium; also the cession of Hong Kong as the price of peace.

The Chinese had already commenced removing the ruins and rubbish preparatory to rebuilding the Bogue forts.

Some fighting had taken place at Ningpo in which 1100 British routed 6000 Chinese, with the loss of from 5 to 700 slain. We had three killed and forty wounded.

Among the items of intelligence which have reached us from Scinde, and which, may depended on as authentic, is announcement that a large army, said to be 25,000 strong, is advancing from Mushred to Herat, and that very suspicious conferences are being held at Hydrabad, between the Ameers and others, requiring the most vigilant attention of Major Outram.

We have news from Jellalabad to the 29th of May. Akbar Khan had demanded 10,000 rupees for General Elphinstone's remains. The Delhi Gazette of the 14th of May mentions that they had been interred on the 30th of April, within the walls of Jellabad. Akbar Khan claims that Dost Mahomed be sent back, and that we evacuate the country, leaving an agent at Cabool in exchange for the English captives.

The army, it was thought, would not leave the place until they moved to Cabool, there to meet General Nott from Candahar.

The Khyber Pass was being re-occupied by the Alfreedes, and the whole road to Cabool stockeaded and defended by all obstructions the enemy could oppose.

Captain M'Kenzie returned to Jellalabad on the 9th of May from Hughman, with terms for the release of the prisoners.

General Sale's victory over Akbar Khan had struck such terror into the minds of the people that it was thought our troops might have moved on to the capital without resistance, had not the force been deficient in every requisite for so large an army.

General England crossed the Kojue Kathul on the 2nd of May, with the loss of only four men wounded.

The East.—Private letters from Constantinople of the 13th ult., announce that the Scah of Persia is making preparations for a war against Turkey, and that a Persian army is to march against Bagdad. It appears that the cause of quarrel is a disputed boundary line, and that the Schah had forwarded an ultimatum to the Porte, signifying his intention to take possession of the territory in dispute, if it were not ceded to him by the 5th of October. In the meantime the Turkish Pasha of Ezerum (the contiguous frontier) was preparing for defence. A body of 3000 regular troops were collected, and the militia were being armed.

The Schah's demand had created great uneasiness at Constantinople, the treasury being quite empty, and but few troops disposable.

The Augsburg Gazette publishes a letter dated Constantinople, 13th ult. stating that in consequence of a collision which took place between the Turkish and Persian troops in the neighborhood of Bagdad, the Ottoman Porte had given orders to march all the disposable troops in Syria to that quarter. Disturbances had arisen at Nissa and Sophia, and it was judged necessary to send reinforcements to those towns.

Sarim Pacha returns to Egypt.

According to last accounts Syria was tranquil.

Roudabout way of announcing a fact.—The Liverpool Standard says—The Queen it is understood, is again in the way of adding to the impediments already existing to the King of Hanover's chance of ever reaching the throne of England.

LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31, 1842.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET,

FOR MIFFLIN COUNTY—*Election October 11, 1842.*

ASSEMBLY,
Thos. I. Postlethwait, of Wayne.
SHERIFF,
Col. **John Stoneroad**, of Derry.
REGISTER, &c.
Jesse R. Crawford, of Brown,
COMMISSIONER,
Samuel Barr, of Decatur.
CORONER,
Cristian Hoover, Sr., of Derry.
AUDITOR,
Maj. **Thos. Kerr**, of Granville.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt of various public documents from the Hon *A. Gustine*, Hon. *James Irvin*, and Hon. *B. A. Bidlack* members of Congress.

The Canal.

A breach of some magnitude occurred in the canal a short distance above Huntingdon which interrupted the regularity of the Packet line for a few days. The breach has been repaired and the boats are now running regularly again.

The Tariff.

On Monday week last, the Tariff bill, near the same shape that it was passed when it was vetoed by President Tyler, with the exception of the land distribution clause, and the tax on Tea & Coffee having been stricken out. The whole Pennsylvania delegation voting for the bill and opposed by the warm friends of Henry Clay. The bill will no doubt be passed by the House and receive the signature of the President. The tables will now be turned on the Clayites—the country will be *saved*, and the 'Clay Clubs,' *ruined*. The manufacturers will be indebted to the Democrats and "Tyler too" for the passage of a Tariff Bill.

The Presidency.

The subjoined resolution adopted at an overwhelming meeting of the Democracy of "Old Berks" at which the Hon. H. A. Muhlenburg presided sustains fully the position we have assumed on the subject of the next candidate for the Presidency. When we find our course on this question, to be the same as that of the Democratic party in the gallant counties of Berks, Westmoreland and Columbia, we feel assured that *we are right.* We go in for not having too much on hand at once. Let us dispose of all the intermediate elections, and then take up the question of the Presidency, calmly and deliberately and nominate the man whose name will be the surest guarantee of victory.

"*Resolved*, That the Democracy of Berks county has witnessed with regret and apprehension, the agitation of the claims of the several candidates for the next Presidency, deeply convinced that no good can result from the premature discussion of questions of relative merits, and that the union and harmony of the party are jeoparded thereby."

Col. R. M. Johnson.

Through the kindness of the Chairman of the Committee of invitation to make arrangements for the encampment at Lewistown this fall—we have been permitted to make the following extract of a letter received from the brave JOHNSON in reply to an invitation sent him requesting his presence at said encampment. The extract breaths forth the sentiments of a noble heart, and heroic statesman and Patriot:—

I congratulate my country upon the beneficial effects produced by this patriotic military devotion of the Volunteers of Pennsylvania in the encampments contemplated by the letters received—Man is so much a belligerant by nature, that it seems to be a law of our destiny, that the price of liberty and free government is not only eternal vigilance but of blood in the battle field—so long as this is the case, there is value, importance and safety, in the military devotion of the citizen soldier, and I am gratified to see this military ardour animate the bosom of the militia of your state. For your invitation accept my grateful acknowledgements

Most respectfully
Your Friend and
Fellow Citizen,
R. M. JOHNSON.

To Wm. H. Irwin, Esq., on behalf of the Committee of Invitation.

The County Ticket.

We this week place at the head of our columns the Ticket nominated by the county convention that assembled in this place on Saturday last, August 27th 1842. It will meet with the approving smile of every Democrat in the county. They are all good men, and true—strong in mind, and strong in the hearts of all that know them.

THOS. I. POSTLETHWAIT of Wayne township the candidate nominated for the Legislature who represented this county in the capacity of County Commissioner so faithfully three years ago, with so much credit to himself and his constiutents, is now once more before you. Of such a Representative old Mifflin might well be proud.

Col. JOHN STONEROAD, the nominee for Sheriff is, and always has been a firm and consistant Democrat, and a man against whose political or moral character not a word can be said. Col. S. six years ago was on the return as a candidate for this office, but another was preferred, and he submitted without a murmur. Three years ago, he again was a prominet candidate before the convention for the office of Sheriff, but was again disappointed, and again submitted like a good Democrat, which proved conclusively that the welfare of his party was uppermost in his thoughts—and now that he has received, almost, a unanimous nomination the Democracy of Mifflin will feel proud to elect him to this responsible office by a overwhelming majority.

JESSE R. CRAWFORD, of Brown township the nominee for Register &c., is a chip of a good block, one of a numerous and substantial democratic family of farmers, a good democrat and an honest man, and will make a most excellent officer. He will be triumphantly elected.

SAMUEL BARR, Esq. of Decatur township the candidate placed in nomination for Commissioner, is a man against whom nothing can be said. With his high moral character and business talents, the county have good ground to expect an impartial and active officer.

CHRISTIAN HOOVER Sr. of Derry township the Coroner—and Maj THOMAS KERR of Granville township for Auditor, will go ahead as they deserve. They have been both long tried, and always found faithful.

County Convention.

Agreeable to the recommendation of a Democratic county meeting, held at the Court House in the borough of Lewistown on Wednesday evening August 3d 1842, in pursuance of the above recommendation the delegates met at the Court House on Saturday evening last August 27th and ganized by calling Maj. THOMAS KERR to the Chair, and appointing JOSEPH SECHLER of M'Veytown, Secretary. The meeting being thus organized, the following persons appeared produced their credentials and were admitted to seats in the Convention, viz:—

Lewistown Borough.—Dr. L. Hale and Jacob Bearly.

McVeytown Borough.—Samuel Lyon and Joseph C. Sechler.

Derry tp.—Joseph Davidson and John Hoover.

Decatur tp.—Johnston Bell and Thos. Hamilton.

Armagh tp.—Charles Naginey and Jarvis Bates.

Brown tp.—John Henry and A. Burris.

Union tp.—Dr. E. Bigelow and Jacob Klepper.

Menno tp.—John Flemming, Esq. and E. Everhart.

Wayne tp.—Dr. C. Bower and John McLaughlin Esq.

Oliver tp.—Maj. Thos. Kerr, and Wm. Cupples, Esq.

After the examining of credentials the Convention proceeded to ballot and for nomination the following ticket.

For Assembly.
THOS. I. POSTLETHWAIT of Wayne.
For Sheriff.
Col. JOHN STONEROAD—of Derry.
For Register, &c.
JESSE R. CRAWFORD, of Brown.
For Commissioner.
SAMUEL BARR, of Decatur.
Coroner.
CRISTIAN HOOVER, Sr., of Derry.
Auditor.
Maj. THOS. KERR, of Granville.

The nominations having been gone through with, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That John Ross, Dr. Hoover and A. B. Norris be Senatorial Delegates to confer with the different Committees from the several counties composing the Senatorial District, to meet at Mifflintown, Juniata county on the [illegible] September next—and that they be instructed to go for Dr. Joseph Henderson of Huntingdon county as Senator.

Resolved, That we continue to have undiminished confidence in the integrity patriotism and Republican fide ity of DAVID R. PORTER, Governor of Pennsylvania, and that the open and concealed attempts of his personal and political enemies in the late partial and iniquitious investigation, from which he escaped unharmed, has endeared him still more to his friends, and every honest Republican in the State.

Resolved, That the late apportionment bill dividing the state into Congressional districts is unfair—unequal, and unjust, and that we highly approve of the determination of Governor Porter to veto the law.

Resolved, That we never cease to remember with the liveliest emotions of gratitude the many public services of the illustrious hero and statesman ANDREW JACKSON, and that until the fine which he paid at New Orleans for defending the "beauty and booty" of that devoted city be restored to him by Congress, full justice will not be done him by his countrymen.

Resolved, That union and harmony, "every thing for principle and nothing for men," should be the watch word of every Democrat in this Sentorial and Representative district; & that we will devote our best efforts to secure the election of a Democratic Senator, and three Democratic Representatives from this district in the next Legislature.

Resolved, That Dr. Joseph B. Ard, be Senatorial delegate to represent the said district in the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 8th day of January 1843—and that Ephraim Banks and James Turner be representative delegates to represent Mifflin county in said Convention, and that they use all honorable means to secure the nomination of James Buchanan as the Candidate of the Democratic party for the next president.

Resolved, That the delegates composing this convention, use all honorable means to secure the election of the above nomination.

THOS. KERR,—Pres't.
JOS. C. SECHLER—Sec'ty.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

We copy the following appropriate notice of this "abominable bill" from the Globe of Tuesday evening:

The bill intended to exclude the representatives of such States as shall not obey the mandamus act, and elect by single districts, was called up to-day, with a view to its passage. The comments made by the democratic Senators are full of explanation, and will strongly impress the public mind. No other act of the present dominant majorities in Congress perpetrates such wanton insult and outrage on the rights of the States—such violence on popular suffrage, or such a palpable breach of the Constitution, as this one. The motive, too, is as atrocious as the act itself is monstrous. It originates in the double purpose to extort another veto from the President, or to disfranchise certain democratic States, depriving them of their members in Congress. The President has declared that Congress has no right to command the States to make laws providing for the election of their representatives to Congress in single districts; and, therefore, he must say that this bill of pains and penalties, which directs the Clerk elected by the present House, to exclude from the list of members those returned by such States as have refused to make single congressional districts, or have not had the opportunity, is utterly unconstitutional.

To the overwhelming arguments presented against this measure by Messrs. Walker, Allen, Woodbury, Bagby, Cuthbert, Wright and Calhoun, not one word of reply was made by the federal party. They responded only by voting down, by a party drill the amendment offered by Mr. Allen, to repeal the clause in the apportionment law, which some of the States could not comply and others will not.

If the bill should pass as the Federalists seem now resolved to pass it, collision between at least four States and the contemplated enactment is inevitable. The elections in Missouri and Louisiana took place before the apportionment law was published, or could have been acted on in those States. To these States, the exclusion of their members must operate, to all intents and purposes, as a punishment under an *ex post facto* law. The Georgia Legislature cannot provide for electing by single districts, because the Governor, holding the law of Congress unconstitutional, refuses to call the General Assembly to comply with it. And the New Hampshire Legislature has denounced the law as a flagrant attempt to command her sovereignty to perform what the constitution devolves as a duty upon Congress itself, whenever it shall feel disposed to regulate the elections of members of Congress; and has, therefore, put herself under the ban of this new bill. These four States excluded, may leave the House of Representatives in the hands of Federalism at the opening of the next Congress.—It will then give the Feral party the organization of the House, the appointment of Speaker, and the committees, and the power of making final, the exclusion of the members from the disfranchised States whom the Clerk, by the pending bill, is ordered not to enter on his list of members. That the Federal party—if, in virtue of this law, excluding the members of Democratic States, it should have the majority—would use its power to exclude them permanently, none can doubt. The present Feral majority now insist that the election of members by States, in any other way than by single districts, would be void under the apportionment bill already passed; and there can be no question but that the bill now under consideration, which was designed to support the wrong of the former bill, will be made the most of to accomplish that purpose.

If the calculations of this intriguing, conspiring party—"faring," and unscrupulous, and desperate to the last degree—should be realized, what, probably will be the state of things at the opening of the next Congress? About twenty members will be lost to the Democratic party, by the exclusion of the four States we have named. The Federal minority—by resigning, and dissolving the Legislature of Ohio—have defeated the districting act on the eve of passing it, complying with the late apportionment law of Congress. All admit that the Democratic party of that State will return at least eleven members to Congress. These being lost, there will be excluded from the House about thirty Representatives belonging to the Democratic party. It may be said that another Legislature will be elected in Ohio in time to make another effort to lay off the State in districts, so as to return Representatives to the next Congress. But if the Federal party obtain only one-third of the new members to the Ohio Legislature, this one third may again resign, and defeat the passage of the districting law, and in this way prevent the Democracy of that State from returning Representatives to Congress. And is it not probable the minority will do it, inasmuch as the same motive will exist then as now?

By this process of shutting the door in the face of democratic Representatives at the opening of the next Congress, there is great reason to apprehend that Federalism will have a majority in that fragment of the House, admitted to seats in virtue of the Clerk's roll; and then there will be a Federal usurpation pefected under color of the infamous acts now contrived for the purpose.

And what would the retuned Democratic majority, thus transformed to a minority in the hall of sitting, do in such case? Would the minority of Democrats, admitted in virtue of the Clerk's roll, sit with the usurpers? Surely not. They would join their excluded brethern, and make the true House of Representatives. And then we should have the Harrisburg scenes played over again at Washington. A Federal Senate, recognizing some Thaddeus Stevens, with a minority at his back, as the true popular branch; while the President, and the real majority of the people's Representatives, would set up a divided authority, to protect the Government from the conspirators against popular rights and the constitution.

The people of this country cannot but see, in the recent conduct of the Federal party, as well as in its past history, a settled hostility to overthrow them. Corruption is one mode; the legislative machinations of this session another, which ought to cover Federalism with greater odium than the reign of terror of 1798.

THE REVOLUTION WHIG MOVEMENT IN OHIO.

The simultaneous resignation of nearly all the federal members of both branches of the Legislature of Ohio, in the midst of a session when essential public business demanded the exercise of their legislative functions, so far as public opinion has been afforded time to reach us, has elicited a burst of indignation from the honest citizens of all parties over the whole country. It is universally regarded as a virtual abrogation of even the forms of government within that State, and reduces it to a condition of dangerous and frightful anarchy.—With the solitary exception of the renowned BUCKSHOT WAR of our own State, we know of no other example upon record in the history of our nation, which aims so directly at the root of our republican institutions, and is so absolutely menacing in its ultimate consequences to the cause of free government. It is precisely such a step as bold and unscrupulous anarchists—men desirous of earning to themselves the disgraceful notoriety of being considered "*architects of ruin*"—would have seized upon, as the means of consumating their unhallowed designs. If a "bold bad eminence," such as that acquired by the aspiring youth who applied the incendiary's torch to the Ephesian dome, goal of their aspirations, they have hit upon the most certain expedient of ensuring success.

But honest and conscientious men of both parties—men, who still have something in the world to care for, and who, amid the universal wreck of law and order, still cherish interest in the experiment of free government upon earth—will inevitably frown down this most obnoxious deed of insubordination, *en masse*, and consign all the unscrupulous demagogues concerned in it to merited dishonor.

As if an act, which is so stupendous in infamy, could by any possible process of reasoning admit of a single shade of palliation or excuse, the federal papers contend, that the apportionment law which the democratic members had reported and were about to adopt, was *unfair* in its provisions and gave to their party less strength in Congress than their numerical force entitled them to. If this had been the truth, the means of resisting it should have been lawful, and not the offspring of wild anarchy and misrule. A contemplated public wrong can never be righted by the commission of another wrong ten-fold more guilty in its conception, and infinitely more disastrous in its consequences.—We have, however, the assurance of prominent politicians in that State, that this assumed plea is wholly destitute of even the shadow of truth!—We have observed a carefully compiled statement of the population assigned to each of the districts, and find that the ratio fixed by Congress has been far more scrupulously observed than in the bill which disproportions Pennsylvania, and which the federalists so highly extol. The districts are also all composed of contiguous territory—the counties are not cut up—and, as to their party complexion, the charge of unfairness is fully refuted by the assurance of the Ohio Statesman, that "at the last Congressional elections thirteen of the districts returned federal majorities, and eight gave majorities to the democratic party!" And yet, in order to defeat such a bill, so unexceptionable in its every aspect, the federal 'law and order' loving gentry have not hesitated to revolutionize the internal government of the State—destroy their own vitality as delegated servants of the people—and reduce that great commonwealth under the dominion of a power but little superior in dignity to the MOB which recently marched in triumph through the streets of Philadelphia.

And what do these confederated Goths and Vandals expect to gain by a movement of such unmitigated recklessness? They assert, that the question of apportionment will be simply referred back to the people, and evidently indulge the hope, that the next Legislature will be differently constituted, and contain a majority of whigs. Then, they imagine, they can gerrymander the districts to suit their own iniquitous purposes. We have no more fear that Ohio will this fall be found a federal State, than we have that her territory will be lifted by the four corners from the lap in which 'Nature's God' has planted her, and thrown a chaotic mass into the bosom of federal Hartford! After her peaceful capitol has been converted into the theatre of such a scene, it would be a foul aspersion upon her hardy freemen to insinuate, that the vile traitors who have essayed to rupture the bond of her social institutions, can escape the doom of an overwhelming rebuke. But grant, on account of argument, but on none other, that the people of Ohio can be so callous to the reputation and fame of their State among the enlightened republics of the earth, as to sanction an act of such unparalleled atrocity, and that the vipers who have sought to sting her, should be still received into close communion. Allow, if you desire it, that a majority of the next Legislature will be composed of whigs. Behold where their own vicious example has led them! They cannot, by any possible contingency, secure Two thirds, and then what shall prevent the democratic members from following their example, whenever they may desire the defeat of any prominent federal measure? We have no apprehension that they will ever thus disgrace themselves. But should they, in any event, be unsuccessful at the polls, they will every moment have it in their power to return the poisoned chalice to the lips of those who have now prepared it for others. And what right, then, will those to whom the dose of hemlock shall be proffered, have to complain? None whatever.

We have abundant reason to think, however, judging from analogy, that Providence will so shape the destiny of things in Ohio as to cause "much good to come out of intended evil." If we are not egregiously deceived in our estimate of the freemen of that gallant State, we predict that the disorganizing revolutionists and traitors will be, in the present campaign, literally swept by her unterrified democracy as with a "besom of destruction." Corwin has foolishly identified himself with the traitors, and will no doubt be made to realize in "saclock and ashes" the truth of the scriptural anathema. "he that diggeth a pit shall fall therein!" As the democracy of Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1839, overwhelmed with shame and confusion the vile and cowardly back window traitors of the buckshot war, so we prophecy, will the federal terrorists of Ohio be scathed from the crowns of their heads to the soles of their feet with the lightning of public indignation. The "cross of fire" is now sped by the indomitable democracy of that State from hamlet to hamlet, from village to village, from city to city, and from county to county, and the "gathering of the clans" in October will purify her councils from an infection of treason.—*Keystone.*

Hymeneal.

"The silken tie that binds two willing hearts.

MARRIED,

On Saturday the 11th inst., by John Fleming, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM FIREY to Miss SARAH WOODLING all of Menno township.

On Thursday the 25th inst., by the Rev. S. P. Lilley, Mr. HENRY PRICE to Miss SUSAN DUNMIRE, all of Oliver tp.

By the same on Thursday the 11th inst., Mr. HENRY LEHIR to Miss MARY HOOPS, all of Derry township.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS,

Saturday August 23, 1842.

	p. bbl.
FLOUR & MEAL,	
Pennsylvania & Brandywine	5 00 a 5 12½
Western	5 37 a 5 44
Rye Flour	3 75 a 4 00
Corn Meal,	2 62½ a 2 87½
GRAIN, per bushel.	
Wheat, Pennsylvania	93 a 98
Rye, "	68 a 70
Corn, Penn. yel	54 a 56
Flat and mixed	54 a 56
White	51 a 52
Oats, Pennsylvania,	23 a 25

ATTENTION!

Lewistown Guards!

You will assemble on your usual ground of parade, on SATURDY the 10th of September next, in summer uniform, at one o'clock, with arms and accoutrements in good order. Punctual attendance of every member is requested on that day, as non commissioned officers for the company will be elected, and other important business attended to.

A court of appeal will be held in the Court House immediately after parade, for the last days training.

By order of the Capt.

August 25, 1842.

Notice.

Whereas ISAAC W. WILEY an indented apprentince to the tin and sheet iron business has left his masters employment without licence, this is to caution all persons from harboring said boy at their peril.

A. BLYMYER.

Lewistown August 22, 1842.

LOOK HERE!

To the citizens of Mifflin and adjoining counties the undersigned has permanently engaged in Manufacturing all kinds of Damask Work at his shop in Lewistown. And will Weave Carpeting for floors and stair wayes for all who may favour him with their custom on the shortest notice, and in the best workmanlike manner.

He manufactures all kind of Table Cloths and Table Covers of any & all kinds of colours and Figured to any pattern, suitable for Dining, End, Card Tables, &c. Also, for Piano Forte and Bureau Covers, of any size required.

NOTE.—He finds his own Warp in all cases when doing custom work (except for carpets, and for them too if required by customers)

Customers can, if they wish, find their own Flax yarn filling for Table cloths, which will take from 24 to 26 cuts on the Table cloth.

Dining cloths of the largest size, woven without a seam. Dining cloths for Taverns without a seam from 2 to 50 yards long.

Customers finding their own filling for Cloths to have the yarn about 20 to 24 cuts to the pound, well boiled out,

All orders from abroad immediately attended to.—His shop is near the corner of Main and 3rd Street Lewistown.—He will devote one day each week to coloring fine silk and woolen garments of all kinds—Coloring done upon the French system —

Persons wishing information in regard to his ability to perform good work, he would respectfully refer them to

J. & J. Milliken,
Potter & Sterrett,
T. & F. McClure,
Charles Ritz.

He respectfully solicits a share of Public patronage, as the same kind of work can not be done in this part of the Country—as respects the Double Damask.

HUGH GILROY.

Lewistown, August, 31, 1842.

Attention Artillerists!

You will parade on your usual ground on Saturday, the 10th day of September next, at one o'clock P. M., in summer uniform; arms and equipments in good order.

By order of the Capt.

W. H. IRWIN, 1st S'gt.

N. B. On said day an election for non-commissioned officers of the company will be held at the Court House, immediately after the parade is formed.

Lewistown, August 31.

To the Voters of Mifflin County.

GENTLEMEN:—I offer myself to your consideration at the coming election, for the office of

SHERIFF,

and if elected I have only a single promise to make, to discharge the duties with fidelity.

DAVID McCLURE.

Lewistown August 31, 1842.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

The subscriber offers himself to the freemen of Mifflin county as a candidate for the office of

REGISTER & RECORDER,

and if the office should be conferred upon him he pledges himself to discharge the duties faithfully.

WILLIAM [illegible]

Lewistown, August 3[illegible]

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of the direction contained in the last will and testament of JOHN HORNING late of Lewistown, in the county of Mifflin deceased, the undersigned will expose to sale at the premises, by public vendue or outcry on Thursday the TWENTY-FIRST day of September next, at two o'clock P. M. of said day, all that certain PLANTATION or tract of land situate for the purposes. We are in Oliver township, Mifflin county, after having seen and adjoining the lands of the heirs of John Horning and others, on the north side of the Juniata river, about one mile above Lewistown, one of the apostolical simplicity the "Three Locks" manners, Protestant as we Veytown—Containing [illegible] ned church may find in about 140 of which [illegible]ten than Gregory Six- and the Canal which passes through the premises, nearly all good bottom land, about 100 acres of which are cleared, and the remainder in timber. The improvements thereon, in his interpretation are a two story log dwelling house, a log barn new [illegible] There is enough in an apple Orchard and a good spring of water near the house—Late [illegible]earning and ingenuity. Possession to be given them the canons of ra- The property will be shown by [illegible]not provoke infidelity a deed made for the said premises [illegible] to establish a literal sense of the undersigned [illegible]consistent with the

TERMS OF SALE.—Fifty [illegible]astern nations, and be paid as soon as the property is struck [illegible]ed to these revela- knocked down to the highest bidder, one [illegible] remote events. hundred dollars more or less, on the 1st day of April [illegible]ity to comprehend 1843, when the deed for the property will be executed and de- [illegible]s remarks, or of Mr livered, patented, will be delivered, and the purchase money secured by bond and [illegible]m, so far as re- office in Lewistown aforesaid, with interest from said day, payable annually, in payments of one thousand dollars [illegible]plishment of the de- for each and every year from the day of sale, until the whole is paid, with interest from delivery of the deed [illegible]m. We are told from said day, until the whole is paid, which Mr. chase money be paid, to be secured by a state of literal and mortgages on the premises. [illegible] abide there,

The sale will commence at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, when attendence will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

DAVID McCLURE,
DAVID CARSON,
Adm'rs with the will annexed of JOHN HORNING, deceased.

Lewistown August 22, 1842.

Umbrellas and Parasols.

R. FENNER & CO., No. 1, *South Second street Philadelphia*,

Have always on hand a very superior and extensive assortment of

Silk Umbrellas,
Scotch Gingham Umbrellas,
and Cotton Umbrellas,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALSO, a large variety of *most elegant & superb*

PARASOLS.

which they are now offering at prices adapted to the times.—COUNTRY MERCHANTS and the public are invited to an inspection previous to making their purchases.

*** Relief notes taken at par.

Observe No. 1, SOUTH SECOND, only one door below market street.

*** *The cheapest store in the city.*

Philad., August 30, 1842.—41—5w.

John Smith,
TAILOR.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Lewistown and vicinity that he has commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

in the room in the basement story of Jacob Smith's new brick house, on Main street, 1st door North of Adam Greer's Hotel, where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to. The public are invited to give him a call.

Lewistown Aug. 25, 1842,

SPECIAL COURT
For Mifflin County.

Public notice is hereby given to all parties and persons interested, that a Special Court of Common Pleas, Orphans Court and Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace will be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Lewistown, in and for said county of Mifflin, on the 5th Monday which will be the 31st day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the trial of all issues, bills of Indictment &c. depending in any of the said courts, of which all persons and parties interested will take notice and govern themselves accordingly. By order of the Hon. George W. Woodward, Esq. President Judge of the 4th Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

J. R. McDOWELL, *Proth'y.*

Lewistown, Aug, 27, 1842.

JUST RECEIVED,

AT COGLEY & McCAY'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, the following new Volumes, viz:

Random Shots, 2 vols.
Two Admirals 2 vols.
Edward the Black Prince, 2 vols.
Hungarian Tales and Legends 1 vol.
The Captains Wife, 1 vol.
Harlands Memoirs.

Lewistown August 24, 1842,

To the Independent Electors of Mifflin County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I volunteer myself as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF.

And should you honor me with the station. I pledge myself to discharge the duties with punctuality.

WILLIAM BUTLER.

Lewistown, August 17, 1842.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Independent Electors of Mifflin county.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—

With the acknowledgement of my sincere thanks for your suffrage heretofore, I again offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing general election, and I pledge myself if elected to discharge the duties of said office, faithfully and impartially, and in case of distress with all the lenity to the unfortunate sufferers consistant with Justice—and the important [illegible]mance of my duty.

Lewistown August 3[illegible] a friend in our in- [illegible] subject.

NOTICE.

To the farmers of Mifflin, and the adjoining counties.

That I still continue the business of manufacturing the celebrated Sweep Power and Threshing machines at the Foundry of John R Weeks, now well known for its simple construction, durability and in a workmanlike manner—that this machine has been made, and the general satisfaction that has been given me of the farmers who have purchased my machines, that I still hope to share a part of the patronage of the public, and have now on hand a quantity of new machines of the best material and made workmanlike, and will sell on the most reasonable terms to those who have confidence in my machines, and will favour me with a call.

Repairing done at the shortest notice.

Noble Norton.

Refer to JOHN R WEEKS,
ARTHUR B LONG.

Lewistown, Aug. 3, 1842.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the Independent Voters of Mifflin county.

FELOW CITIZENS:—

I have been induced to offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

Sheriff,

to be voted for at the General Election to be held this fall, and if I should receive a majority of your suffrages, pledge myself to discharge the duties of said office with fidelity and to the best of my ability.

GEORGE DAVIS.

Lewistown, July 24, 1842.

Estate of John W Larnard, late of Oliver tp. Mifflin co. dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration upon the above estate have been granted to the subscriber. Therefore all persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment—and all persons having legal demands against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement without delay to

GEO. H. ALLEN—Adm'r.

August 16, 1842.

Tailoring Establishment.

L. T. COBURN,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lewistown and vicinity that he has again commenced the Tailoring business in the shop formerly occupied by G. Fosselman two doors below the office of E. L. Benedict on Main street where he is prepaired to execute all work entrusted to his care in the best and most fashionable manner at the shortest notice, he hopes by strict attention to business with a desire to Please to merit and receive a share of the public patronage, he is thankful to the public for past favors.

dirt of Arab village we determin[illegible] some of the wand[illegible] there was [illegible] but we put our faith in the terror [illegible] the name of Mehemet Ali, and s[illegible] ly and safely at the spring of E[illegible] blessed the prophet for his mira[illegible] tervention, which had converted th[illegible] waters of this lovely fountain into [illegible] ant a draught as ever delighted a th[illegible] eller. If this is not the fountain of [illegible] trees, where the Christian Knight [illegible] Saracen Emir kept truce together, [illegible] combat recorded in "The Talisman" [illegible] know not where to seek it. The[illegible] phy, indeed, of this region is ou[illegible] keeping, in this most interesting [illegible] but, though false to fact, it is true [illegible] If the pilgrimage of the Scottish [illegible] led him to the convent of Santa Ca[illegible] desert of Saint John, his visit to [illegible] Sea was a work of supererogation [illegible] self, but most acceptable to the read[illegible] finds in the description of this deso[illegible] of the most powerful delineations o[illegible] objects, and some of the most strik[illegible] dents, which we owe to the admirab[illegible] of Scott.

The reverberation of the sun's r[illegible] to the vale of Siddim an equatorial [illegible] the month of August, and we ra[illegible] selves from the fount of Elisha, and r[illegible] our route to the Dead Sea, before th[illegible] of day, to avoid, as much as possi[illegible] noontide sun. We traversed much [illegible] space between Jericho and the shor[illegible] lake in the night, and a most impr[illegible] mournful ride we had of it; over [illegible] sands, covered here and there by lo[illegible] ted bushes, every now and then s[illegible] us in the face, to warn us, as it w[illegible] the home of the wild Arab was aro[illegible] And, as the streaks of morning light [illegible] over the mountain of Moab, a most e[illegible] dinary spectacle presented itself to ou[illegible] an army appeared upon the dreary d[illegible] sand between us and the dark water[illegible] stretched away beyond our view, los[illegible] high ridges, which overhung it. T[illegible] ception was ever more complete; fo[illegible] ranks of soldiers seemed drawn up [illegible] ching and counter-marching in all dir[illegible] with great regularity. It looked as [illegible] genius of the place had embodied his [illegible] to bar all access to his gloomy domi[illegible] And it was only as the day advanced, a[illegible] as we approached the shore that our [illegible] dable enemy assumed the peaceable sh[illegible] countless flocks of birds, of the hero[illegible] cies, who, the Arabs say come to p[illegible] night upon the sand, and in the day [illegible] their food among the reptiles in the s[illegible] tains. The immensity of their numbe[illegible] exceeded all imagination; and if the regi[illegible] Palestine are fertile in nothing else, [illegible] must be most prolific in snakes, i[illegible] Arab natural historian may be tr[illegible] And this is the Dead Sea, and below [illegible] dark waters are the sites, perhaps the r[illegible] of Sodom and Gomorrah, such as 'wh[illegible] smoke of the country went up, as the s[illegible] of a furnace.' There is a tale that n[illegible] living, not even a bird, can ever cross [illegible] sea. But there is no need of imaginary

We found, however, a letter from Seetzen to his brother, dated in the East, March 13th, 1767, in which he says, he left Jerusalem and travelled to Hebron and from that place to a point on the south shore of the Dead Sea, and from there to the Greek convent at the foot of Mount Sinai. He was twenty days on the route, and found the country a waste, of which the mountain range of Seir formed the greater part.

We suppose this is passing through Edom even though to satisfy Mr. Keith. But why he or Mr. Stephens doubts whether Burckhardt passed through that country, we cannot conjecture. Burckhardt, after leaving Wady Mousa, took the road through the desert to Egypt, and passed through the heart of this region, even according to the map of Mr. Stephens. Some new boundary must be sought for Edom, before this route can be excluded from it; a boundary unknown by any geographer, ancient and modern; and, unless passing through means travelling north, as Mr. Stephens went, instead of west as Burckhardt went, our countryman is no more entitled to the claim of passing through Edom than his lamented predecessor in the East.

Besides Sweetzen and Burckhardt, Captain Collier of the French army, travelled in the East, under the orders of his government, in 1834 and 1835, and went from Hebron to Akaba, also through the heart of Edom. It is to be regretted, that he has not given the world the result of his labors. He was eminently qualified for the task, and has returned rich in literary treasures. He found traces of the route described in the Theodosian or Pentanger table, and passed the site of Eluesa, where large remains yet exist to mark the ancient importance of the city, and of Oboda, now called Abde by the Arabs.

Besides these travellers, others, as we shall have cause to mention hereafter, have recently penetrated Edom in various directions;—Mr. Banks and his party, Messrs. Strangeways and Anson, and M. M. Laborde and Linant—We say nothing of the travellers and pilgrims of the Middle Ages. Some of these are enumerated by M. Laborde. But it is worthy of remark, that the French crusaders took possession of Kerak, and extended their conquests though Edom to the Red Sea.

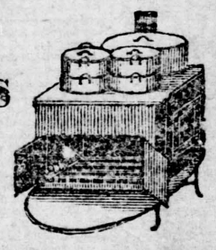
This summary is due to truth. It detracts nothing from the just claims of Mr. Stephens. His perseverance, his perils, his

Will be second to none, and his courage remain to him. [illegible] 17th of September next the most interesting books of [illegible] in Lewistown modern times remains to his readers, the deeds, indeed, of which we are proud as [illegible] A House and Lot situate in the present occupied [illegible] East End of [illegible] House is a frame a rational exposition of the [illegible] said lot is also a good tract from their authentiments—Sale to commence, its immense com- [illegible] afternoon—when the other channels of com- [illegible] will be made known. CYPHERS have become ruins, its [illegible] dwindled to a few miserable [illegible]

Union tp. Aug, 3[illegible]

N. B. If any per[illegible] and its bright and green [illegible] at private sale [illegible] covered by the sands of the [illegible] tion to James [illegible] cannot question the truth of

Hathaway's Cooking HOT AIR STOVE S



This cel brated tove is now manufa ctured dy rthur B. Long. in Lewistown, Pa which he will endeavor at all timesto keep ou hand teady foruse, he is making three size

No. 2, Smallest size, receives a stick of wood 2 feet 4 inches long.

No. 2 1-2, *Middle* size receives a stick of wood 2 feet 6 inches long.

No. 3, Largest size, receives a stick of wood 2 feet 8 inches long.

This stove No 3, is calculated for Taverns, Boarding Houses, or other Huses where much cooking is required. And No 2. and 2 1-2 is calculated for the use of farmers and small familes.

There uarnever has yet appeared any system or plan of a cooking Stove which has the Fonfva vta age that this Stove has. Its Culnary purpose is not to be equalled—its Baking csamqual farsuperior to any other, as the hot air rinciple is the continuation of heat in ioupod eiti which a much less quantity of fuel isrequired to perform a much larger a iCrbe obordeuking = Baking than any other toli that has form rly been used,

cm spyiyl rwaddressed to Arthur B. Long, Lewistown, through he Post Office, or at hi o tadAeth oSunctually attended to.

Arthur B. Long.

Lewistown, Sept. 15th 1841.

Certificates

Of Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves, Manufactured by A B Long.

This is to certify; that we are now using Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves manufactured by A. B. Long, Lewistown, and we do say they are complete in every respect, They are a saving of Fuel, and bake completely, and we do recommend them as being a superior article.

MRS. JANE McCOY,
M'Veytown, Nov. 6. 1841. *MRS.* CATHARINE LUSK

We have now in our kitchens Hathaway's Hot Air Cooking Stoves. manufactured by A. B. Long, Lewistown, and say that the Stoves are a first rate article for cooking roasting, baking &c, and would recommend them to those who have not got of the same

JOHN COLDER,
Lewistowu Nov 24, 1841 JAMES TURNER.

I have one of the Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B. Long of this place, and do say for baking, roasting, broiling, &c., find it a superior stove and easily managed for all these purposes. I would recommend them to those who wish to save fuel and for convenience, and equally useful both summer and winter.

Lewistown, Nov. 24, 1841. EZEKIEL JACKSON.

I have now in my kitchen one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves. manufactured by A B. Long and do say that the Stoves will in all respects recommend them selves when tried.

Lewistown, Nov. 24, 1841. JAMES PARKER.

I was induced to try one of the Hathaway Hot Air Cooking Stoves, manufactured by A. B. Long of this place, and do say that double the amount of baking, roasting and broiling can be done in less time and a much less quantity of wood required, and can all be done at the same time without interference one with the other, than in a ty I have formerly used, and would recommend them to those who wish to save female labour

I have now in my kitchen one of the Hathaway

In the course of two weeks the number of their militia who were embodied had decreased by desertion from six hundred to one hundred men; and in the course of three weeks, the cannon were mounted, the ammunition fixed, and every preparation made for an immediate investment of the fort. At a council, at which were present all the field officers, and which was held two days before our preparations were completed, it was unanimously agreed to make an immediate attempt to accomplish the object of the expedition. If by waiting two days we could have the service of our heavy artillery, it was agreed to wait; if not, it was determined to go without it and attack the place by storm. This opinion appeared to correspond with the views of the General, and the day was appointed for commencing our march. He declared to me that he considered himself pledged to lead the army to Malden. The amunition was placed in the wagons; the cannon were embarked on board the floating batteries, and every requisite was prepared. The spirit and zeal, the ardor and animation displayed by the officers and men on learning the near accomplishment of their wishes, a sure and sacred pledge, that in the hour of trial they would not be found wanting in duty to their country & themselves. But a change of measures, in opposition to the wishes and opinions of all the officers, was adopted by the General. The plan of attacking Malden was abandoned, and instead of acting offensively, we broke up our camp, evacuated Canada, and re-crossed the river in the night, without even the shadow of an enemy to injure us. We left to the tender mercy of the enemy the miserable Canadians who had joined us, and the *protection* we afforded them was but a passport to vengeance.—This fatal and unaccountable step dispirited the troops, and destroyed the little confidence which a series of timid, irresolute and indecisive measures had left in the commanding officer.

About the tenth of August, the enemy received a reinforcement of four hundred men. On the twelfth the commanding officers of three of the regiments (the fourth was absent) were informed through a medium which admitted of no doubt, that the General had stated, that a capitulation would be necessary. They on the same day addressed to Governor Meigs of Ohio a letter, of which the following is an extract:

"Believe all the bearer will tell you. Believe it, however it may astonish you, as much as if told by one of us. Even a c——— is talked of by the ———. The bearer will fill the vacancy."

The doubtful fate of this letter rendered it necessary to use circumspection in its details, and therefore the blanks were left the word 'capitulation' will fill the first, and 'commanding general' the other. As no enemy was near us, and as the superiority of our force was manifest, we could see no necessity for capitulating, nor any propriety in alluding to it. We therefore determined in the last resort to incur responsibility of divesting the General of his command. This plan was eventually prevented by two of the commanding offirers of regiments being ordered upon detachments.

The fort w
were directed to MONTGOMERY,

ly was there an opportunity afforded of moving. Shortly after a white flag was hung out upon the walls. A British officer rode up to enquire the cause. A communication passed between the commanding Generals, which ended the capitulation submitted to you. In entering into this capitulation, the General took counsel from his own feelings only. Not an officer was consulted. Not one anticipated a surrender, till he saw the white flag displayed. Even the women were indignant at so shameful a degradation of the American character, and all felt as they should have felt, but he who held in his hands the reins of authority.

Our morning report had that morning made our effective men present fit for duty 1060, without including 300 of the Michigan militia on duty. About dark on Saturday evening the detachment sent to escort the provisions received orders form General Hull to return with as much expedition as possible. About ten o'cock the next day they arrived within sight of Detroit. Had a firing been heard, or any resistence visible, they would have immediately advanced and attacked the rear of the enemy. The situation in which this detachment was placed, although the result of accident, was the best for annoying the enemy and cutting off his retreat that could have been selected. With his raw troops enclosed between two fires of no hopes of succor, it is hazarding little to say, that very few would have escaped.

I have been informed by Colonel Findley who saw the return of the quarter-master-general the day after the surrender, that their whole force of every description, white, red and black, was 1030. They had twenty-nine platoons, twelve in a platoon, of men dressed in uniform. Many of these were evidently Canadian militia. The rest of their militia increased their white force to about seven hundred men. The number of the Indians could not be ascertained with any degree of precision; not many were visible. And in the event of an attack upon the town and fort, it was a species of force which could have afforded no material advantage to the enemy.

In endeavoring to appreciate the motives and to investigate the causes which led to an event so unexpected and dishonorable, it is impossible to find any solution in the relative strength of the contending in in the measures of resistence.—R. I. That we were far superi to give that upon any ordinary p ill honor tion we would have dies, and every ded and indignat feel will furnish in will testify. the most reas-

A few days befo to do good ser- informed by Ge repai red and rounds of 24 p st notice and most 100,000 cartri with the fort the above mentioned stand of a at the Wareroom, one f Mrs. Jane M'Cormick

The state site the store of Patter generally un surrender we GE W. SWAIN. of every kind 1841. plenty in the co been made for pu flour. It was ca

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LewistownAcademy.

This institution has been in successfu eperation for some time past; and the trustees feel confident in recommending it as worthy of the patronage of the public. The Male department will be continued under the care of David Wilson, A. M. an experineced and popular teacher, and no efforts will be spared to render it equal in its advantages to any similar institution in the State. Thorough instruction will be combined with a due regard to the moral and religious culture of the pupils, so that the improvement of their morals may keep pace with that of their intellectual faculties.

The year will be divided into two sessions of 24 weeks each. The summer session to commence on the 2d Monday of April; and the winter session on the first Monday of November. The principal vacation to occur in the middle of the summer session.

The second quarter of the summer session will commence on Monday the 3d of August.

Terms.

For instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, (per session,)	$6 00
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Natural *H*istory, &c.	8 00
Greek and Latin Lauguages,	10 00
The different branches of Mathematics	8 00

No extra charges whatever.

☞ The price of Boarding in respectable families varies from $1 50 to $2 per week.

The Trustees of the institution, while they can recommend it to the friends of Education, would solicit for it the patronage of those who wish to prosecute a first rate English Education, or a course of study preparatory for college.

JOSEPH B. ARD, President.
Lewistown, July 13, 1842

JUST received by Cogley & McCay in their Library:

Clouds and Sunshine, Insubordination a Tale by T. S. Arthur, Zanoni Bulwers last novel, The Jacquerie by G. P. R. James, Printz Hall, *W*oman's Love, Man about town, Naval Foundling, The Duke, Horace Vernon, Jack Ashore, John Marston Hall

May 10, 1842.

BANKRUPTCY.

To those who desire to take the benefit o the Bankrupt Law,

J. K, Henderson, Attorney at Law, Pittsburg, offers his services.

Applicants for voluntary Bankruptcy residing in Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin and neighboring counties, must petition the Hon. Thomas Irwin, Judge of the U. S, District Court at Pittsburg, who sits every day for the purpose of receiving petitions.

Any person can bdi s chaiged withuot resgard to the amount of his debts. The petition can be presented and a discharge hap without the applicant be ing present. Ap tion will be sent to any ling himself of the Law o the advertiser by letter- pplication (exclusion of the be about sixteen dollars.

1842.

Sixteen D

The steam rived at Bosto on Friday mo the 4th, an detained b Boston lig six passen twenty two We anne gence recei various Bost

ANADEN, WADING AND ON MERCHANT *arf Schuylkill, Philade-l*

The gratif rms his friends and the pers of a part tinues at his old stand, Cotton Marke dy at all times to trans- ost advantageous terms spirit during rges to the lowest scale. daily sales a Company & the Schuyl- Lower qualit pany have put the whole fully ¼d. per rder and made such re- s as will give the route There had the decided advantage ment visible eapnsss to the shippers The Bond andise.

time and pass 4, 1842. on the 28th u

The Overla **Academy.** received. T will be foun Lewistown Academy, would public that the next term of the A meas **Department** second Monday of April next mitting the which wil **A. TISDALE.** tion of fore- **RMS.** brought for Writing, and Arith- countenanc 12 weeks, $2 50 come a lar Geography, 3 50 Though tion, 1 00 extra drought ir 1 00 the south 2 00 vests ap 2 00 **following Branches.** out Eo ng, each $10 00 2 00 of the admission can be made to Miss Tis vior of the members of the Board of Trus in Macrh. 8th 1842.

NEW GOODS.

subscribers rsepectfully inform the that they have just opened a splen- ortment of New Goods consisting of lack and Fancy coloured cloths Cas- es, Cashmeretts, Linen Drillings erteen and cloths of all qualities, Silk tin, Marseiles and Valencia Vestings ocks, Collars, Merino and Cotton Hose Silk and Italian cravats and Hankerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves and a large assortment of Trimmings.

They have also received a large assortment of Books and Stationary. Consisting of Law, Theological, Law, Miscellaneous, and School Books. full and half bound blank books, Paper, Quils, Steel Pens, Pen Knives, Inkstands memorandum and Pockbooks, Writing sand, Wafers Sealing wax, Slates &c., &c. They have also a large assortment of made up Clothing all of which they will dispose of on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in town. The Tailoring Business still carried on and the latest fashions just received.

COGLEY & McCAY.

May 10, 1842.

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lewistown and the public generally, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Samuel S Jones, two doors west of *Mrs.* Elliott's Temperance Hotel, and directly opposite Frederick Schartz's Hotel where he intends carrying on the

Clock, Watchmaking and Jewelry Business

in all its various branches, and hopes by strict attention to business, and by doing his work in a workmanlike manner to merit and receive a *l*iberal share of public patronage. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

French Ebony Time Peices, Gold and Silver Levers, English quartier and Patent Vertical Watches, Gold and *S*ilver *E*verpointed Patent Pencils, Miniature *F*rames,

Gold Fob and Guard Chains, Gold Seals, a general assortment of Gold Guard and Fob Keys, Inamalled Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Gold Snapps, Silver Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Salt Spoons, Silver Butter Knives, Gillotts Steel Pens. Guard Chains, Ear Rings, Necklaces, Silver and Steel Spectacles, a general assortment of Spectacle glasses and cases, Powder Flasks, and a first rate assortment of Rogers Penn Knives, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms to suit the times. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above articles would do well by giving me a call.

M. BUOY.

Lewistown, June 14, 1842.

NEW

CASH STORE.

The sabscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Lewistown, and the public generally, that they have just received and opened a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,

consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

Broad Cloths of every description, Sattinets, domestic and British Prints, Printed *L*awns, Gambrones, Plain and printed Drillings, Cantoon cords Beaverteens, Chambrays, Gloves, Mits, Hosiery &c. &c.

Groceries of every description which they have purchased for *cash* at reduced prices, at their store room in the house occupied by Abraham Blymyer, immediately opposite the jail. They kee constantly on hand a general assertment o

Hardware and Queensware,

ALSO,

Carpenter's Tools,

which they offer at extremely low prices for CASH.

They respectfully solicit the public to give them a call and examine for themselves, and they feel assured that the quality and prices of their goods will ensure them a liberal patronage from a discerning public.

☞ Country produce of every description taken at the highest market price in exchange for goods.

A. & G. Blymyer.

*Le*wistown, June 29. 1842.

DR. SWAYNES'

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

Prunus Virginiana or Wild Cherry,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whoopin, Cough, and all diseases indicative of CONSUMPTION.

Delays are Dangerous.—So it is with those who neglect their Colds and Coug. At first you complain of having a Cold, which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles upon the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting up of florid blood and mattter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is al; so experienced at the affected part of the ungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid; the body becomes dry the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at length the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flatttering himself with the hopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms "Spare no Time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs whereby your health may be secured and time and money saved.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The subscriber having some leisure time and wishing to be employed, offers his services to the citizens of Lewistown, and the public in general, in the capacity of

Scrivener, Conveyancer, and ACCOMPTANT.

Any person having BOOKS requiring POSTING, Writings copied, Deeds filled up, or any other work connected with the above business, can be accomodated on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. W. DRAPER.

N. B. Any business left at the office of Henry Eisenbise, Esq., will be promptly attended to.

Lewistown, July 20, 1842.

TO THE WHOLE WORLD!

It is admitted by all who have used them, (and who has not?) that

Dr. Peters' Vegitable Antibilious PILLS,

Are the most unrivalled remedy ever discovered by the ingenuity of man. They are a sovereign cure for the following complaints: Yellow and bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver complaint, Sick headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart burn, Furred tongue, Nausea, Distentions of the stomach and bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or Aperient is needed.

They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither Nausea, Griping nor Debility. They are extensively used and commended by practicing Physicians, in all parts of the Union, from whom any quantity of certificates of their value can be obtained.

Dr. J G Smith of Woodstock, Va. says—'They are a better pill than I can make.' He recommends them to all.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

We ask the attention of every man woman and child in the United States, to what will prove to be the most Valuable discovery ever made, a discovery that only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges.

Are the best medicine in the world. Quere. Why? Simply because they are the most efficacious, the cheapest and the pleasantest to take. What are they? They are a combination of the most approved remedies in the whole medical kingdom, and so prepared in double refined sugar as to make them as pleasant to the taste as the best cream candy, children will eat them with avidity, besides they are more convenient than any other medicine, they are put up in a single form of a Lozenge so that a few may be put in the pocket and eaten at pleasure. There has never been a single instance in which they have failed to give perfect satisfaction. The Medical Faculty warmly approve of them.

SHERMAN'S

COUGH LOZENGES

Are the safest and most sure and effectual remedy for colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. &c.

Mr John Starkey, foot of Governeur street, cured of cough of eighteen months standing, supposed to be a settled consumption, by these Lozenges, when the physicians could do nothing for him.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES

Proved in more than 40,000 cases to be infallible, the only certain worm destroying medicine ever discovered.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.—Pain in the joints or limbs offensive breath, picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, and at times a paleness about the lips with flushed cheeks, bleeding at the nose, a knawing sensation at the stomach, flashes of heat over the surface of the body slight chills or shiverings, headache drowsiness vertigo torpor, disturbed dreams sudden starting in sleep with fright and screaming sometimes a troublesome cough feverishness thirst palid hue fits bad taste in the mouth difficult breathing pain in the stomach or bowels, fatigue nausea, squeamishness voracious appetite leanness, bloated throat, itching of the anus toward night a frequent desire to pass something from the bowels and sometimes discharges of slime and mucus.

Dr Gelen Hunter, 108 Sixth Avenue, knew a child that was cured of fits by these Lozenges, after three years suffering, and when nothing else would give the least relief. *A* boy on board of one of the Havre packets was cured of fits by only one dose of them.

SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR, OR HEADACHE LOZENGES.

Give immediate relief in nervous sick headache, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits despondency, inflammatory or putrid sore throat, bowel or summer complaint fainting oppression or a sense of sinking of the chest cholic spasms cramps of the stomach or bowels hysterical affections and all nervous diseases drowsiness through the day and wakefulness at night. cholera or cholera morbus' diarrhœa lassitude or a sense of fatigue. Persons travelling or attending large parties will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dissipation they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free giving.

John M Moore Esq., Editor of the Brother Jonathan was cured of a severe headache in six minates by three of the Camphor Lozenges—he was prejudiced against them.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

1 000,000 sold yearly of this best of all Plasters. Rheumatism Lumbago Pain or weakness in the Back. loins side breast neck or limbs effectually cured by it. ☞ Only 12 1-2 cents each and warranted superior to all other Plasters in use. Be particular to get Shermans Poor Man's Plasters, or you will be imposed upon. Avoid the spurious and worthless imitations. The name is stamped on the back of each, get none without it or you will be deceived.

A fresh supply of the above Valuable medicines just received and for sale by J. A. Sterrett, Lewistown.

W. & J. Reed, Perrysville.
J. & J. Potter, Potter's Mills.
A. H. Bell, Greenwood.
Patton and Sigler, Allenville.
Leonard Kessler, Mill Creek.

☞ Purchasers will be particular and inquire for Dr Sherman's Lozenges, which are alone known and approved.

Cough Lozenges only 25 cents a box.
Worm Lozenges 25 do do.
Camphor or Head ache Lozenges, 25 cts per box.
Poor Man's Plaster, only 12 1 3 cents a piece.

Lewistown, Aug. 1, 1842. 1y

Build Up Lewistown.

LUMBER.

Jackscreek Saw-Mill.

*H*aving now two good Saw Mills in opefation sawing from 2,500 to 3,000 feet of lumber per day and having removed to the mills to superintend them myself I will be enabled to fill bills either oak, pine, or hemlock, and deiver the Lumber to any point in the Borough of Lewistown at short notice and gratifying to say ACCORDING TO PROMISE, at the following prices viz:

Common frame stuff, $15 00 per 1000 ft.
do do do 6 by 6 and under 20 ft. long $12 50 per 1000 feet.
from 25 to 36 ft. long $17 50 per 1000 feet.
3-4 boards $11 25 per 1000 ft.
Shingling lath and fence pales $5 00, over 5000 ft to one bill $4 25.
Plastering lath 3 ft long $2 25, 3½ ft long $2 50, 4 ft long $2 75, 4 to 5 ft $3 25.
Cord wood on the ground $1 per cord, cash.
Chips 12½ cents per cart load 1 horse.

*Bi*lls for lumber cannot receive attention unless they are written with a pen, dated and the signature to it.

SAMUEL HOPPER.

May 4, 1842.

REMOVAL.

MOSES MONTGOMERY

Informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his *Boot and Shoe Establishment* from the Court House Diamond, to the Building Four doors above J. & J. Millikens Store, where he is prepered to execute all orders in his line of business.

MEDICINES.

Just received and for sale by Smith & McVey at their Drug store in the borough of McVeytown, Mifflin co Pa.

DR. LIN'S

Temperance Life-bitters, and

CHINESE BLOOD PILLS,

an infallible remedy and cure for Liver complaints. and all sicknesses and diseases.

ALSO,

DR. LIN'S

Strengthening Plasters.

This medicine has been recommended by Physicians as an invaluable cure for pains in the breast, side, weakness, lameness, lung or Liver complaints.

ALSO,

Rev Dr Bartholomew's

EXPECTORANT PINK SYRUP

A pleasant cordial for coughs, complaints of the lungs leading to consumption colds pains in the breast and side, spitting blood; hoarseness whooping cough, difficult breathing in young children, &c.

ALSO,

FIELD'S

Anodyne Shaving Cream,

This cream has been tried by many and pronounced a most excellent afair for shaving it is said to be entirely unequalled.

ALSO,

HEWE'S

Nerve and Bone *L*iniment

O R

Indian *V*egitable Elixir,

An unfailing cure for Rheumatism and contracted cords and sinews.

ALSO,

MR. DALLEY'S

Pain Extractor,

This medicine is a salve for an ortward application a certain cure for burns and scalds.

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG,

Ho! ye red heads and Grey!

Phenomenon in Chemistry,

EAST INDIA HAIR DYE,

Colors the hair, and not the skin!!

This dye is in form of a powder and may be applied to the hair without any trouble whatever, and in two or three applications will change the hair to a bright jet black.

☞ All the above medicines will be insured genuine, and accompanied with directions and cirtificates.

SMITH & McVEY.

McVeytown July 1, 1842.

Hardware! Hardware!

Great Inducements to Country Merchants.

The subscriber having concluded to do an entire CASH business, offers for sale his large and splendid assortment of Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Nails and Cutlery lower than it was ever bought for in Philadadelphia. The following will give you some no- ot the prices that I am determined to sell at.—

6 inch Carpenters Patent Rim Locks from $12 to	$14	per doz
6 inch Brass Striker	6 50	"
Newton Darling Grass Scythes	10	"
Newburns " "	9	"
Hay Forks, solid cap ferrule	5	"
Cast Steel long handle shovels	7	"
Cumberland or Reading nails	4 62½	keg
Phœnix or Juniata "	4 44	"
Other makers "	4 31	"

I will sell any articles in my line from 20 to 25 per cent lower than can be bought for on credit. Call on me—examine my goods—get a list of my prices, compare them with the prices of other stores, and ascertain for yourselves where you can buy the cheapest.

HENRY L. ELDER, Importer,
493 Market st. above 13th north side.
May 25, 1842. 6 mo.

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he will open a

TEMPERANCE HOUSE

in the borough of Lewistown Mifflin county *Pa*, on the first of April 1842, next door to Jacob Muthersbaugh, in the new *Brick Building* lately occupied by John Kennedy & Co., as a dry good store, the house is large and pleasantly situated in the most business part of the town.

His TABLE shall at all times be furnished with the best the market can afford.

His STABLE will be attended by careful hostlers.

All baggage will be conveyed to and from the canal free of charge.

Gentlemen travelling with their families can be accommodated with private rooms, &c. The subscriber having made arrangements with a *LIVERY ESTABLISHMENT*, horses and carriages will be furnished to strangers at all times, and on reasonable terms. From his experience, and strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN L. PORTER.

N. *B.* A number of *BOARDERS* will be taken by the day, week or year.

February 15, 1842.

TO THE FARMERS OF MIFFIN COUNTY.

The subscribers have purchased the exclusive right of building

DAVENPORT'S HORSE POWER AND THRASHING MACHINE,

for *M*ifflin county, and would respectfully call the attention of their agricultural friends to the same

The superiority of the power is acknowledged by all who have ever witnessed its operation, and is believed to be the best in the country.

They have commenced building them, and will have the power in practical use in Lewistown, during court in Aug't, when any person wishing, may have a opportunity of seeing the same in use.

Manufactory, nearly opposite Muthersbaugh's tavern,

SIMS & TURNER.

Lewistown, July 28, 184

BLANKS

For Sale at the Office.